

"New occasions teach new duties,
Time makes ancient good uncouth,
They must upward still, and onward
Who would keep abreast of truth."
—Longfellow, in "The Present Crisis."

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OUR HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Life is So Fleeting

Life is so fleet!
So many things to learn we see,
So much we would achieve must be
Left incomplete.

Life is so fleet!
It seems that we might better bear
Our cares and sorrows and our pain,
Than rest so sweet,
Dear dream!

Life is so fleet!
A day of sunshine and of rain,
Then other souls will, in the main,
Our lives repeat.

Life is so fleet!
O weary ones, of this life's heat,
Full soon comes that for which ye plead,
—Margaret Manning, in Boston Transcript.

Beef-Tea Egg-nog.

Put the yolk of one egg into a cup, add gradually three-quarters of a cupful of hot beef tea, season to taste with salt, then beat the white of the egg to a stiff froth, and put it on top of the cup. Another way is to beat the whole egg till it foams, then add gradually three-quarters of a cupful of hot beef tea, season to taste with salt, and serve.

Fruits and Nuts.

Don't be afraid to eat plenty of fruit if it is ripe. According to recent health reports juicy fruits are not only cleansing to the stomach but they feed the brain and nerves. Eat good fruit and you will be clear-headed, say the doctors. Another good food for the brain and nerves consists of burnt or "blanched" almonds. A few of these every day, will, it is said, add much to one's mental powers. If you are going to do some hard studying this fall and winter you would better get a supply of almonds and put them in the oven and bake them. Then eat a few each day with a little salt, and see if you don't find your problems easier of solution.

About Baldness.

The paper of popular interest at a recent medical congress in Boston was by Dr. John L. Coffin, of Boston, on the "Prevention of Baldness." The speaker's own hair, it was noticed, was somewhat lacking in abundance. He did not hold out glowing promises to his hairless listeners, but said that with a pound of prevention the bald spot could be kept short till the age of 3 years, even girls, and the head washed about once a week, avoiding the childish habit of daily washing the head under water. Continuous shampooing is dangerous. Baldness is often to be blamed for baldness, as well as anything that lowers the stock of vitality, such as dyspepsia, overwork and anxiety.

Hot Water Drinking.

There are four classes of persons who should not drink large quantities of hot water, says the Indiana Lancet. These are as follows:

1. People who have irritability of the heart. Hot water will cause palpitation of the heart in such cases.
2. Persons with dilated stomachs.
3. Persons afflicted with "sour stomach."
4. Persons who have soreness of the stomach, or pain induced by light pressure.

These rules are not for those who take hot water simply to keep their throats warm and cold water and for that purpose is not to be condemned. But hot water is an excitant, and in cases in which irritation of the stomach exists should be avoided.

Consumption and Fresh Air.

It is a matter of common knowledge, says an English exchange, that the late Sir Andrew Clarke cured himself of consumption by living as much as possible in the open air. The principle involved has since been generally recognized by the medical profession, with the result that the old bad practice of keeping consumptives in warm, stuffy rooms has been almost entirely abandoned. It is fresh air which is mainly responsible for the cures worked at such places as Davos, where the patients spend fourteen hours a day out of doors, breathing cold, bracing mountain air, while they are exhilarated by bright sunshine. The result is that each diseased spot in the lungs is cut off from the healthy tissue by a ring of stretched cells, across which diseased germs cannot pass, and so the material is arrested until the strengthened body can overcome it.

Is Sleep Ever Dreamless?

Light has just been thrown on the old question regarding the continuity of dreams during sleep by a long series of investigations made in a French hospital. These support the views of those who maintain that there is no such thing as a dreamless sleep, and that, on the contrary, everyone dreams continuously while asleep, although generally only those dreams are remembered that occur at the moments of going to sleep or waking. We translate below an account of these investigations by Henri de Parville, editor of La Nature (Paris, September 30). Says M. de Parville:

"Many persons imagine that they never dream. This is an illusion. It is probable that we always dream, even without knowing it, from the moment when we fall asleep to that when we awake. This idea is an old one, for it was put forth by Descartes, Leibnitz and Lehet. Descartes said clearly that there was no sleep without a dream.

"We may have some doubts of this, especially as no one of us, when he dreams, has any notion on waking that he has been dreaming all the time he was asleep. Nevertheless we dream during all the time of sleep, even during the most profound sleep—sleep that resembles syncope. The true psychic life of sleep, like the true life of dreams, shows itself only when the sleep begins to be profound."

Dreams that occur during deep sleep show the processes and the existence of that unconscious brain work to which we owe, to our great astonishment, the solution of problems that have long occupied our attention, which appear suddenly and as if miraculously.

How to Handle Neuralgia.

In periodical neuralgia, due to the poison of malaria, Thompson recommends drachm doses of ergot, repeated in two hours if necessary, and claims that this treatment effectually relieves the pain. In giving quinine he uses a mercurial lavative as a preliminary, and to prevent the irritation of the stomach by single large doses of quinine he divides the dose into three parts, each to be given at intervals of an hour, the last being given from one to two hours before the expected chill. With each part of quinine he gives an equal part of powdered ginger. When quinine has failed to effect a cure he has found opium a valuable assistant. Paregoric may be given in three daily doses of half an ounce each, with doses of fifteen grains each of quinine and ginger twice a day.

The Foot-Bath.

A foot bath is often a source of great relief and comfort to a sick person and everyone who is likely to have charge of the sick at any time should learn how to give this bath in bed with the least tax and worry to the patient.

Here is a good way: Cover over the lower half of the bed with a large piece of oil-cloth (and said piece of oil-cloth no housewife should allow herself to be found without); then place a foot-tub with a small amount of water of medium temperature in the bed. Have the patient lie on the back, and flexing the knees place the feet in the tub. The knees can be supported if necessary by an attendant, cover the tub and knees with an old blanket, having placed a board over the tub to keep the blanket out of the water.

The patient can now lie there and thoroughly enjoy his bath. The water can be heated from time to time by adding more hot water. At the close of the bath cool the water to one hundred degrees; lift the feet out into towels and dry them—Journal Hyge-Hygiene.

Hygienic Aphorisms.

(1) The best thing for the inside of a man is the outside of a horse. (2) Blessed is he who invented sleep—but thrice blessed the man who will invent a cure for thinking. (3) A horse is a horse, and a man is a man, but where it uproots the lily it plants the rose. (4) The lives of most men are in their own hands, and, as a rule, the just verdict after death would be: "felo de se (suicide)." (5) Health must be earned; it can seldom be bought. (6) A change of air is less valuable than a change of scene. The air is changed every time the wind is changed. (7) Mould and decaying vegetables in a cellar weave shrouds for the upper chambers. (8) Dirt, debauchery, disease and death are successive links in the same chain. (9) Calisthenics may be very genteel, and romping very ungentle, but one is the shadow, the other the substance, of healthful exercise. (10) Girls need health as much as any, more than boys. 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The marvelous power of this "Electric Belt" and "Electric Socks" is well known to all who have used them. They are the only articles of their kind that will give you the strength and vigor that you need. They are the only articles of their kind that will give you the strength and vigor that you need. They are the only articles of their kind that will give you the strength and vigor that you need.

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OUR POULTRY DEPARTMENT.

Notes on Poultry and Poultry Feeding.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

This is the season when eggs are strictly a cash article. It is also the time when so many flocks of hens are on strike. It is the time when the questions are so often asked, "Are your hens laying?" "What do you feed?" etc., etc.

This last question is one that I am often called upon to answer, yet it is a hard question to answer. It is easy to name the different kinds of grains that my bins contain, but the manner of mixing and feeding is quite another thing. The floors of my hen houses are double boarded with paper between, on which is about four inches of fine dry sand, and this is covered with dry leaves, straw and hay chaff. This furnishes a dry floor, which is of the greatest importance, and it also furnishes an excellent place for the hens to scratch in. It is a fact that the hen that does not scratch will not lay. It is the hen that scratches that lays.

This is my method of feeding for winter eggs. Here is about the routine for one day: The first thing the boards under the roosts are cleaned off, using for this purpose a large tin pail and a short handled broom. The boards are then sprinkled with coal ashes sifted from a fine sieve. This should be attended to every morning, do not neglect it. The droppings are taken at once to the orchard and scattered about under the trees.

When I go in to breakfast I fill a bucket with fine cut clover rowen and cover the hay with boiling water. Then cover the bucket and let it steam; by the time I am through breakfast this mess is well steamed. I now add to this one part each of corn meal, shorts, bran, wheat middlings and ground oats. To this I add about one quart of animal meal for each 100 fowls and salt to season, this is mixed with the cut rowen, making not a "mess," but a feed that is dry and crumbly, and is greatly relished by the fowls.

If boiled potatoes or other vegetables are added to it, it will be all the better. This feed is given to them about 9 A. M. I do not feed this first feed earlier in the day for I prefer to make them scratch in the leaves and straw for any grain that may have been overlooked the night before.

At noon I feed raw vegetables of some kind, either apples, turnips, pumpkins, squashes or beets cut fine in a Mann bone cutter, and three times a week I feed a noon feed of cut bone, (green bones) giving them no other feed. At night they get cracked corn, oats and wheat. The colder the weather the larger the proportion of cracked corn.

At least one-third of the morning feed should be cut rowen.

For the animal meal I much prefer that known as "B. B. B."

Of course grit and ground oyster shells must be kept on hand as the hens can help themselves at all times. All soft food should be fed in clean troughs, never throw it about on the ground or on dirty boards. It is not only bad for the fowls, but is very wasteful.

DON'T BE ALL THE TIME DOCTORING

and doing the hens. Condition powders may warm a hen up, but they will not help her lay eggs.

Use trap nets and call out all the non-layers, and breed only from those hens that are paying for their board and room. There are robber hens in every flock, and the trap net is a sure detective. There are many good ones on the market and the manufacturers should advertise them in Green's Fruit Grower.

Feed regularly every day and only what the fowls will eat up clean. I often go through my house as many as three times, to give the hens a meal, feeding a little and watching them. The appetite of a hen, like that of a person, is not always the same, some days a hen will eat, and some days she will not. As the day goes another and if the same amount is thrown out to them every day much of it is wasted, and it is not as well for the fowls. See that the fowls have plenty of clean, fresh water, at least twice every day. It will be all the better if the chill is taken off these cold days.

Boiled feed scraps, either pressed or ground, are of little value as hen food, the rendering has taken about all the goodness the feed has.

Green cut bone costs no more and is worth far more.

No poultryman can afford to do without a bone cutter, the raw green bone taking the full of the winter.

The fall is a very good time for a person to begin in the poultry business, that is, of course, if he has some knowledge of feeding and handling poultry. At this time of the year well-grown pullets can be bought cheaply and before spring will have matured and begun to lay. It is also a good time to inspect the yards of the breeders of pure bred poultry. Sometimes they are overstocked and are therefore ready to clear out at a bargain. Buying pullets and yearling birds in the fall is a much surer way of starting than by buying eggs in the spring, for eggs are always more or less expectations, while birds themselves are tangible things, and if properly handled will return a profit.

In buying birds get well grown good stock. Don't take poor half-grown pure bred stock, or any kind of stock, because cheap. It will be dear at any price. Select well-grown birds, because it is the early hatched pullets that will begin to lay first and give the biggest returns. A good beginning is half the battle. Start right. Don't buy too many or try this plan on too big a scale to begin with. Take a year's experience with a fair sized flock before you try it on a large scale. Properly managed, there is money in it. If you don't want to do it yourself, start one of the boys at it or maybe you can get the price they are in summer. The easy things everybody can have, but the hard things, their doubly increased compensations, are only attained by those who desire to excel. So the best thing in poultry raising is only to be attained by the application of brains and the determination to succeed.—The Northwest Farmer.

Green Bone for Poultry.

A well-known chemist makes the statement that an egg is a concentrated food weighing one and one-half ounces; composed of lime, soda, sulphur, iron, phosphorus, magnesia, oil and albumen, which are nearly all found in the composition of green bone.

This gives excellent proof that when a farmer gives his hens a liberal supply of green bone, he is furnishing them with one of the most essential materials needed in egg-making. Every part of the egg is the outcome of the food taken by the hen, and if the farmer does not furnish the right kind of raw material, it is useless to expect the hen to "do the rest."

THE FARMER'S HENS.

which should have the best accommodation and the best feed and care, usually gets the worst of everything. Some old open shed that is worthless for anything else, and just what she can pick up is about what she really gets, and then because she does not lay an egg every day she is no good. How would his cows show up on the care his hens get?

All the ventilators your hen house needs are the windows, open them wide every pleasant day and give the house a good airing. There will be very few days so cold that the windows cannot be up for an hour during the warmest part of the day, it is far better than any overhead ventilation.

I wish to once more call the attention of all poultrymen to the great importance of using trap nets. These nets are used by the winter egg producer at a time, the door closes and the hen must remain there until she is released. Each hen should wear a numbered ring on her leg, a record is kept on blanks (furnished with the nets) and the number of eggs laid is certain just what hens are paying for their food and which are deadbeats.

For breeding purposes the eggs should be numbered to correspond with the number on leg band and, of course, the eggs should be set that were laid by the best layers. In this way the profits from a flock of hens can be easily doubled in a couple of years time.

These trap nets can be used anywhere in the hen house, either fastened to side of house or placed under the droppings board. There are several different kinds of these trap nets being made, some of them being so complicated that they are liable to get out of order, and the hens do not take to very kindly. The one I am using is called the "economy" and is the invention of a New Jersey man, and is being manufactured by Pennsylvania parties who should, and probably will, advertise them in Green's Fruit Grower.

The Babcock test picks out the best cows in the herd, and the trap net will pick out the best layers in the flock.

The poultry keeper who does not feed his hens a definite diet, in my view is certainly behind the times, and his records will show a balance on the wrong side of the ledger at the end of the year. The days of haphazard breeding and feeding are kind the stock and the poultry raiser, and especially is this true of poultry.

Poultry and fruit are the two great money makers on the farm.—A. A. Halladay, "Mapleleaf Farm."

Questions.

J. H. C., Fairfield county, O.: (1) What is the length of time after a hen is mated with the male fowl before the fecundation is reliable? (2) How long after the male is away from the hen will fecundation continue so that the eggs will hatch?

Answer: (1) If laying regularly two days. (2) Often two weeks.

Wire Protection against Minks, Skunks, etc.

Many poultry raisers prefer the earth floor to a board floor in their chicken coops, but in a country where the coops are liable to be raided by the little night prowlers, they are an expensive luxury. A neighbor has solved this problem by using a fine wire netting in the bottom of his coop. He put down the netting about four inches below where he wished the surface of the floor. In bottom to come, covering the wire with a layer of straw or hay. Then he put in this depth the wire will not be interfered with in cleaning. As it is always in dry soil it will not rust out as one would suppose. If the coop is otherwise tight no mink will be lost by "varmints."—J. L.

High Priced Eggs.

The present price of fresh laid eggs on the Winnipeg market should be an inducement for more farmers to cater to the production of winter eggs. The prospects are that eggs will be a good price again this winter, then he put in the dirt filling. At this depth the wire will not be interfered with in cleaning. As it is always in dry soil it will not rust out as one would suppose. If the coop is otherwise tight no mink will be lost by "varmints."—J. L.

Replied:—The eggs were put in the stockings without any attention to which end was up or down. The success of keeping eggs in stockings is in having the ends reversed so that the eggs are packed in boxes, or barrels, packed in straw or other grain, but when you began to use eggs out of the box, or barrel thus packed, you could not turn them by the ends or the box; therefore the stockings will be the handiest for the housewife who desires to use eggs often from the stockings.

Winter Egg Production.

Time was when the production of winter eggs was a highly remunerative business, well fitted to raise up hopes and hen houses, but the man who allows himself to be lured into the winter egg business now, influenced by the seductive cackle of optimistic old hens, has not properly canvassed the situation.

Times have changed. It is expedient now that winter egg literature be renovated and made over on a new pattern. There is much of disposition to throw around the subject the halo of the "olden glory of the days gone by."

As a matter of fact a new element has now to be reckoned with, and the man who refuses to take it into account is not wise.

Cold storage has come to stay and the result of its coming has been to level prices by raising the summer price and lowering the winter price. It is practically impossible for eggs now to reach ruinously low prices in summer because of the constant cold storage buying which begins as soon as they reach the market a dozen, while the unloading of stock which sets in when the price reaches eighteen cents keeps the winter price so low that the winter egg hardly gets a sufficient advance to pay for his cayenne pepper and diplomacy.

WINTER AND SUMMER PRICES.

Winter in a winter egg sense means December-February inclusive. Last season the winter price averaged seventeen cents. The summer price, from March to November, was a little over eleven cents. (These are wholesale prices in my market town.) If any one thinks six cents is enough to cover the extra cost of feed, time, labor and sorrow necessary to meet the exactions of a January which sets in when the price is well kept.

I think the time has come when farmers should turn their attention to Leghorns and similar breeds. These are essentially winter fowls; they may be crowded in their quarters, kept simply in good health, fed mainly on corn and anything else that is cheap in cost and labor, and no effort made to get eggs. When winter is over and the hens have had their liberty they will begin laying at once and will lay nearly as many eggs from spring to fall as the heavier breeds, which must be kept for winter eggs; will lay in the year nearly the same, because the production of winter eggs costs more than double as much as summer production.

A hen is a great deal like some winter-flowering bulbs. You can supply artificial conditions and induce the bulbs to flower in winter like the hen to lay eggs, but neither the one nor the other will blossom again in the summer. There is a limit to the number of eggs a hen will lay in the year and the winter layer will find her limit earlier in the summer than the one that begins under more normal conditions.

The development of cold storage facilities is a distinct advantage to the average farmer who, being relieved of the necessity of maintaining a winter flock finds the summer egg capacity of his farm nearly doubled, so that he is able to produce winter eggs in the summer and allow the cold storage people to take the risk of handling them and delivering them at the psychological moment.—National Stockman and Farmer.

A poultry writer asserts that it has not been proved that lime, ground bone and oyster shells help at all in the formation of eggshells. He is in the opinion of the contrary notwithstanding. He may be right, but there are some things that seem to indicate that the material thus obtained is utilized in some way to make eggshells. Hens will not lay eggs without a supply of lime or oyster shells for a dust-bath and the hens will keep themselves pretty free of lice during the winter.—The Northwest Farmer.

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THE FARMER'S HENS.

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Wire Protection against Minks, Skunks, etc.

Many poultry raisers prefer the earth floor to a board floor in their chicken coops, but in a country where the coops are liable to be raided by the little night prowlers, they are an expensive luxury. A neighbor has solved this problem by using a fine wire netting in the bottom of his coop. He put down the netting about four inches below where he wished the surface of the floor. In bottom to come, covering the wire with a layer of straw or hay. Then he put in this depth the wire will not be interfered with in cleaning. As it is always in dry soil it will not rust out as one would suppose. If the coop is otherwise tight no mink will be lost by "varmints."—J. L.

High Priced Eggs.

The present price of fresh laid eggs on the Winnipeg market should be an inducement for more farmers to cater to the production of winter eggs. The prospects are that eggs will be a good price again this winter, then he put in the dirt filling. At this depth the wire will not be interfered with in cleaning. As it is always in dry soil it will not rust out as one would suppose. If the coop is otherwise tight no mink will be lost by "varmints."—J. L.

Replied:—The eggs were put in the stockings without any attention to which end was up or down. The success of keeping eggs in stockings is in having the ends reversed so that the eggs are packed in boxes, or barrels, packed in straw or other grain, but when you began to use eggs out of the box, or barrel thus packed, you could not turn them by the ends or the box; therefore the stockings will be the handiest for the housewife who desires to use eggs often from the stockings.

Winter Egg Production.

Time was when the production of winter eggs was a highly remunerative business, well fitted to raise up hopes and hen houses, but the man who allows himself to be lured into the winter egg business now, influenced by the seductive cackle of optimistic old hens, has not properly canvassed the situation.

Times have changed. It is expedient now that winter egg literature be renovated and made over on a new pattern. There is much of disposition to throw around the subject the halo of the "olden glory of the days gone by."

As a matter of fact a new element has now to be reckoned with, and the man who refuses to take it into account is not wise.

Cold storage has come to stay and the result of its coming has been to level prices by raising the summer price and lowering the winter price. It is practically impossible for eggs now to reach ruinously low prices in summer because of the constant cold storage buying which begins as soon as they reach the market a dozen, while the unloading of stock which sets in when the price reaches eighteen cents keeps the winter price so low that the winter egg hardly gets a sufficient advance to pay for his cayenne pepper and diplomacy.

WINTER AND SUMMER PRICES.

Winter in a winter egg sense means December-February inclusive. Last season the winter price averaged seventeen cents. The summer price, from March to November, was a little over eleven cents. (These are wholesale prices in my market town.) If any one thinks six cents is enough to cover the extra cost of feed, time, labor and sorrow necessary to meet the exactions of a January which sets in when the price is well kept.

I think the time has come when farmers should turn their attention to Leghorns and similar breeds. These are essentially winter fowls; they may be crowded in their quarters, kept simply in good health, fed mainly on corn and anything else that is cheap in cost and labor, and no effort made to get eggs. When winter is over and the hens have had their liberty they will begin laying at once and will lay nearly as many eggs from spring to fall as the heavier breeds, which must be kept for winter eggs; will lay in the year nearly the same, because the production of winter eggs costs more than double as much as summer production.

A hen is a great deal like some winter-flowering bulbs. You can supply artificial conditions and induce the bulbs to flower in winter like the hen to lay eggs, but neither the one nor the other will blossom again in the summer. There is a limit to the number of eggs a hen will lay in the year and the winter layer will find her limit earlier in the summer than the one that begins under more normal conditions.

The development of cold storage facilities is a distinct advantage to the average farmer who, being relieved of the necessity of maintaining a winter flock finds the summer egg capacity of his farm nearly doubled, so that he is able to produce winter eggs in the summer and allow the cold storage people to take the risk of handling them and delivering them at the psychological moment.—National Stockman and Farmer.

Green Bone for Poultry.

A well-known chemist makes the statement that an egg is a concentrated food weighing one and one-half ounces; composed of lime, soda, sulphur, iron, phosphorus, magnesia, oil and albumen, which are nearly all found in the composition of green bone.

This gives excellent proof that when a farmer gives his hens a liberal supply of green bone, he is furnishing them with one of the most essential materials needed in egg-making. Every part of the egg is the outcome of the food taken by the hen, and if the farmer does not furnish the right kind of raw material, it is useless to expect the hen to "do the rest."

THE FARMER'S HENS.

which should have the best accommodation and the best feed and care, usually gets the worst of everything. Some old open shed that is worthless for anything else, and just what she can pick up is about what she really gets, and then because she does not lay an egg every day she is no good. How would his cows show up on the care his hens get?

All the ventilators your hen house needs are the windows, open them wide every pleasant day and give the house a good airing. There will be very few days so cold that the windows cannot be up for an hour during the warmest part of the day, it is far better than any overhead ventilation.

I wish to once more call the attention of all poultrymen to the great importance of using trap nets. These nets are used by the winter egg producer at a time, the door closes and the hen must remain there until she is released. Each hen should wear a numbered ring on her leg, a record is kept on blanks (furnished with the nets) and the number of eggs laid is certain just what hens are paying for their food and which are deadbeats.

For breeding purposes the eggs should be numbered to correspond with the number on leg band and, of course, the eggs should be set that were laid by the best layers. In this way the profits from a flock of hens can be easily doubled in a couple of years time.

These trap nets can be used anywhere in the hen house, either fastened to side of house or placed under the droppings board. There are several different kinds of these trap nets being made, some of them being so complicated that they are liable to get out of order, and the hens do not take to very kindly. The one I am using is called the "economy" and is the invention of a New Jersey man, and is being manufactured by Pennsylvania parties who should, and probably will, advertise them in Green's Fruit Grower.

The Babcock test picks out the best cows in the herd, and the trap net will pick out the best layers in the flock.

The poultry keeper who does not feed his hens a definite diet, in my view is certainly behind the times, and his records will show a balance on the wrong side of the ledger at the end of the year. The days of haphazard breeding and feeding are kind the stock and the poultry raiser, and especially is this true of poultry.

Poultry and fruit are the two great money makers on the farm.—A. A. Halladay, "Mapleleaf Farm."

Questions.

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BY AN OHIOAN.

PLEASE MENTION THIS



Y.

...y that is a charming conversationalist,
and I would deem it an honor to have her
at my table, but she says that her
stomach can't stand common food; she
was born a dainty eater, and I dare not

subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower
who sends us 50c. and claims this
premium when subscribing. See Pre-
mium List on page 6.

like the woman dresses as if she held her
ly to be a form upon which to display
y-goods and the milliner's art, and her
and a roost for murdered birds and stores
curios purloined from all the kingdoms
the earth. When women look best in

pain; cures Wind Colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind.

● *Twenty-five Cents a Bottle.*

barter-giving from the face of the globe, and in its stead the real Christmas spirit to take possession of our hearts and pocketbook. By necessity or neglect there are always many who find themselves at a time of year with a slim pocket-book,

proportion. 1400 a
43,000 acres Orchards. Fr
box and pack free, ask no mon
We PAY CASH each WEEK
Stark Market and
Apple of Commerce, Black Ben Davis,
Senator, Stayman Winesap; Gold plum; Kl

es Nursery **We PAY FREIGHT**
r Book free.
all SAFE arrival,—guarantee SATISFACTION
and want more. HOME and traveling salesmen
uality Kings PAY: **STATE** LOUISIANA, MO.
Champion, Delicious, **ARK.** Pineville, N. Y.
er; Elberta—Vivitus **ARK.** Stark, Mo., etc.

PIL

"I suffered the tortures
with protruding piles brought
down with which I was
years. I ran across you at the
town of Newhall, Jr. and
to equal them. To-day I am
piles and feel like a new man."

C. B. Kirtz, 1411 Jones St.

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CATHAR

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TRADE MARK

REGULATE THE

Pileless, Painless, Protruding
and Never Broken. Warranted
CURE CONSTIPATION

Manning Remedy Company, Chicago

NO-TO-BAC sold now
plates to **CHRY**

A \$3 PROPOSAL

We want to send you a present in cash. There is no string to it, you nothing—absolutely nothing.

FAIR AND SQUARE

All we ask is that you send us your address plainly written. We will send you our

SEED CATALOGUE

Handsomely Lithographed and beautifully illustrated, full of special bargains. **Vegetable Section** interested in the seed of the

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Write us at once
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The Land of Big Red Apples
growing long, handsome
Great Fruit Seed Co.
Missouri. It pertains to
GREAT FRUIT SEED CO.
slope of the Ozarks, and will grow
up to full grown but to even
seeker looking for a farm, and
Address,
J. B. LOCK W.
Kansas City,

TRUSSES That Fit and
Write J. B. LOCK W.

25c. SAMPLE

**How long have
suffered with**

DROPS

How
Do
your
Neur
Flay
Head
Rays

FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

Green's Fruit Grower

Rochester, N. Y.

year a new book, or pamphlet, has been added to this little library of Mr. Green's on Fruit Culture. His latest book is called American Fruit Growing, treating, first, on Pear Culture; second, Peach Culture; third, Manures and Fertilizers; fourth, Quince Culture; fifth, Currant Culture; sixth, Fruit Culture; seventh, Western New York Fruit Growing; eighth, Cherry Culture.

There seems to be a large crop of pears and plenty of apples, if they do not fall off.

Again, trees reveal the points of compass, especially the hemlock, by its extreme top leaning to the east. It has often

ered with twigs and leaves of the sycamore tree.

ator, the 750 pieces of music and GREEN'S FRUIT
BROWER one year. Address GREEN'S FRUIT
BROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

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APPLE TREES.

DWARF PEAR TREES

Our leading specialty for the coming spring will be

RED CROSS CURRANT.


n's Nursery Co., Rochester.

This
No. 9
MILL,
with 2 to
4 h. p.

Our No. 7 same style has 8 in. burrs. No. 304 Double Mill with 2 sets (double) 8 in.



subscribe to Green's Fruit Grower who sends us 50c. and claims this premium when subscribing. See premium List on page 6.

 **\$14.95. \$10.90.**

very one. There are many poorer, and know of no better early apple than the Garden Royal. It commands the highest price here in our local market, and many a barrel or box of them have been sent to absent friends or relatives and, judging by myself, nothing could be more acceptable than a box of these beautiful apples.

almost every known kind and in every stage of severity. They included many surgical cases where operations were otherwise threatened. I cured cases that were far away from me, as well as those near at hand. And I tell you in like manner that wherever you may dwell, and whatever be your bodily ailment, or whether one or many physicians have failed to give you relief, if you report the case to me and so desire, you shall be

all the
and rip
century
cordial
It is
edged
Family
n.

It has lived on its merits, and on the support of progressive Americans. "The New York Weekly Tribune," acknowledging the country over as the leading National Newspaper.





The Story Teller.

To the Rescue.

On the morning of July 8, 1918, I was sitting in the shade of an apple tree on the bank of the Snake River, when I noticed a man staggering along the dusty trail to the north of the horse corral.

"Some drunken pilgrim from Julesburg," I thought, for although Julesburg was nearly 100 miles distant I knew that more than one tramp had been bought enough "tanglefoot" to keep him drunk until he either reached Denver or lost his scalp on the way.

I regarded the man lazily until he came so near that his head and features began to take definite shape. Then I saw with alarm that his head was literally the color of blood and that his shirt front was marked with dark streaks. I got up and hurried to meet him. To my horror, upon a near approach I discovered that he had not only been wounded in the head, but had been actually scalped.

I will not attempt to describe his frightful condition. Yet he had full control of his faculties and began rapidly telling his sad story as I put my arm about him to steady him.

He had been traveling toward Denver from the east, driving a light wagon which contained only himself, his wife and a few household articles and provisions. They had camped on the river about two miles below our ranch the night before, and at daylight, just as they were getting breakfast, they had been pounced upon by a party of mounted Indians, who rode out from the mouth of a gulch close at hand and opened fire upon them.

"I was trying a pan of bacon, said the man—his name was William Rosamond—"when suddenly I heard them yelling. I looked up and just got a glimpse of them—a dozen or fifteen, I should say—when they began firing, and I felt that might have been a stroke on my head and no more. When I woke up, I was the way you see me. The wreck of my wagon was there, but my wife and horses were gone. And so I staggered away, and here I am, and whether I ought to thank God I didn't see my wife lying there dead is more than I know. I suppose they've carried her away a prisoner."

At the sight of the poor man there was in me a surge of desire to punish the fiends who had so mutilated him, and when he begged me to go at once to the nearest post for help to rescue his wife I said: "There's no need. As there were only twelve or fifteen of them, I'll try to rescue her myself. I'll go with you."

"Rouse, rouse!" I shouted to my men in the hut. Fortunately they were in it, five of them were asleep.

They roused instantly and were as surprised as I was to find me as myself at the dreadful plight of Rosamond. While I set about washing and dressing his wounded head they boiled some food and coffee, saddled horses and declared they would follow the Indians anywhere if only their trail could be struck and kept.

The bullet, I found, had struck Rosamond on the temple near the left eye and had not penetrated the skull, but had passed under the skin and come out behind the ear. The scalp knife had bared the skull on top in a circle about four inches in diameter. I soon had the wounds dressed and bandaged; then, at his urgent request, we left the man to care for himself.

"Waiting a few days' ration in our saddlebags and an extra pony for each of us we galloped away in pursuit of the Indians, and soon found the wreck of the wagon beside the trail some two miles from here."

With a thorough search for some distance on every side we became satisfied that Mrs. Rosamond had been taken captive. Then we took the trail of the ponies of the Indians and of the two shod horses.

As this trail led us across the sandy valley to the north we judged the party to be Cheyennes or Sioux, for Arapahoes or Comanches would most likely have taken the opposite direction.

Now, then, our expert tracker, formerly a "pony express" rider, rode in advance at a jog trot over the hard ground and at a gallop across the frequent sand tracts, all the time leaving forward, with his face beside his pony's neck and his eyes following the prints of the shoes of the shod horses. And so about noon he led us up to the high land which formed the divide between the Platte and Crow creeks. There he signalled us to stop and pointed out that of haze or mirage which so often prevails in that region.

"Now, boss," said Bow Legs, "get out your glass and take a squint down across 'em between fingers twenty miles ahead. The Indians have only been riding at a jog, and they ought to be in sight."

As I was superintendent of a large round up, I always carried in my saddle a signal service glass of first rate power. Now, after a moment's scrutiny, my binocular happened to catch the savages just as they were going over a ridge. I had time to count sixteen horsemen and a number of led animals before they disappeared.

"Only sixteen of 'em!" said Bow Legs. "Good enough! We'll make things warm for them."

He had, in fact, "stood off" thirteen alone on one occasion. On another he had whipped nine Utes single handed, and had chased the four survivors several miles, so much did his new breech-loader answer their bows and arrows and inferior guns.

As our Indians were going north we were confident they would camp on Crow creek, and we jogged easily after them. They evidently had no fear of pursuit, as they were traveling in troops and going leisurely. In fact, such isolated outrages as the one they had just committed usually went unpunished in those days, and they probably thought their crime would not be discovered, as they had assailed the Rosamonds on an old trail that was little used.

At 4 o'clock that afternoon we were cautiously trailing within a canyon which led through the breakers of bluffs south of Crow creek valley. After we had ridden for some two hours down the arroyo, which deepened and became quite rough as we advanced, Bow Legs pronounced the trail very fresh. At last he halted just as he was on the turn of a sharp corner and motioned for us to gallop up.

As we joined him he gave a wild yell and dashed the spurs into the horse's flanks. Following close in his wake, I had the valley Crow creek burst suddenly upon my view, and I saw that the Indians had picked their camp and pitched a couple of teepees on the banks of the stream, some 300 yards away. Straight at the camp we charged.

When I first saw them they were scattering in a dash for their ponies. We dug spurs into our animals and flew at them like rockets. Each of us carried a revolver and a Winchester carbine with fifteen shots in its magazine.

The evident consternation of the Indians

and their rush for their horses took all notion of fear out of us. We went straight for them and began firing before half of them had their ponies loose and mounted them. Those who first reached their beasts slashed the picket ropes, mounted bareback and galloped down the creek at their best pace. Some of the others, however, were too late, and we were fairly upon a half dozen of them when they had no more than got to their horses.

It was not a fight, but a rout, for the Indians thought only of escape, and nine of them succeeded in getting away. We did not follow them, for our ponies were worn with travel, and it seemed better that Mrs. Rosamond should be taken to her scalped husband as soon as possible. She was unarmed and had been unbound in one of the teepees when they began firing. Now she came hurrying towards us. I shall never forget the poor woman's wonder when we told her that her husband was alive.

"Why," she said, "And she shuddered and put her hands up as if to hide the horrible memory from her eyes. "Yes, they did," I said. "But he will live and be just as well as ever."

The expression of joy on her face was beautiful to see.

Besides recovering Rosamond's horse we captured seven ponies, three Springfield carbines, one Winchester and five good saddles.

After a few hours' rest we set out for the ranch, which we reached about 10 o'clock the next morning. We found Rosamond in a high fever and dangerously ill. But, thanks to the wisdom of his wife, he finally recovered, and for two years afterward the couple could be seen at the ranch, which always seemed to me a most prosaic occupation for people who had come through an adventure so extraordinary as theirs.—YOUTH'S COMPANION.

She Wanted Grapes.

Only one moral can be attached to this story. Don't pick fruit from the top of a barrel.

A young lady of some 18 or 19 first-rate summers is the heroine, and she resides in a town not a thousand miles away. This same town, though merely a village, and a temperance one at that, is famed for the many queer things that happen within its borders.

This young woman was born and raised in the place, and all her life breathed the exhilarating ozone from the sea. This environment also bred a fondness for grapes.

She wanted grapes that other day, so she went several "versts" from the family habitation in quest of the fruit which, in fable lore, was libeled by the fox, the latter making some reference to such a thing as a "grape vine."

She was after, but in order to reach them she needed some sort of stand.

No step-ladder was handy, so she took a barrel. With her little feet giving the barrel a hop and a bound, she reached the plump, juicy bunches of the vine, and she plucked the fruit of the vine, and she was happy, very happy in her pristine, maidenly way. No picture could be more enticing than a lovely maiden standing on a barrel—a barrel that had served its original usefulness—plucking the globes of the vine.

She was perfectly happy until something happened. The head of the barrel, pulsating with embarrassment and joy at the sight of her, began to move, and our heroine dropped within the confines of the staves. There would have been no necessity of this story having been written if our heroine had been contented with her own barrel. This was proved to be a most amusing thing, and if she had been measured for a barrel she would have required a size larger.

This new wooden hoopskirt was a close fit. While it had not a Parisian finish or a North American style, it still had a clinging effect and there was no escape.

Nothing was left in the line of feminine argument but to scream. This was what the lady with the lignum overskirt did. The barrel was full of girls and the girl was full of grapes. A plethora of grape juice has, in many ages, caused trouble, but this was a case of the plain grape of husbandry, or wife. At any rate the screams of the girl did nothing but put the barrel to the test.

In the meantime her vocal struggles had caused the barrel to upset and it was impossible for the maiden to right her position. According to dry measure 32 gals. all the grapes in the barrel were spilled, and the girl was left with a most unpleasant surprise. This one "gal" overflowed one barrel and the other "gal" was excess "baggage."

To summer the matter down, our heroine found herself in a quandary, and, incidentally, a barrel. She was on her side, and her cries availed her naught, but in fact they were not naughty cries, but still something had to be done and the unfortunate miss, while she couldn't rise to her feet, did the best to navigate the barrel toward home.

She was without compass, chart or rudder, but she started to roll in the direction of home and mother. Ever and anon she would halt in her peculiar style of locomotion, and she would send forth piercing cries for aid. One-half hour had been consumed in this barrel-narrow-gauge system of locomotion—when her cries pierced ears that were not callous.

Assistance arrived, but it was not until the hoops had been cut and the staves yanked away that the poor girl escaped from her wooden hoopskirt.

A vow has been registered by the young woman to the effect that the next time she stands on a barrel she won't stand on it.—Salem Gazette.

SPRAYING FRUIT TREES.

The question of spraying fruit trees to prevent the depredations of insect pests and fungus diseases is no longer an experiment, but a necessity.

Our readers will do well to write Mr. Stahl, Quincy, Ill., and get his catalogue describing just as he is the use of a spray pump for spraying a different fruit and vegetable crops, which contains much valuable information, and may be had for the asking.

FREE OF COST

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

OUTFIT FREE

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

C. C. S. A. P. E. N. E. Y.

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An Out of Date Teacher.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower.

Not a graduate of a normal school, I can never teach by psychological rule.

But I've taught in the country, nine grades in a room, and I've swept out with a stubbed old broom.

I've taught in the city, in every grade, and I've taught the children of every shade.

All the old-fashioned methods to earth I have taught.

That, the teaching of letters, belongs to the past.

I have kept up with all the new ways that superintendents set forth in a bane.

And yet, though for twenty long years I have taught, they think I don't know how to teach as I ought.

Idea and power from experience I've learned for superintendents' new notions are.

O, give me a school in a backwoods town, Where superintendents can't come in to learn.

And let me be something besides just a tool, And see if I really know how to teach school.

Some new-fangled notions that make useless work.

And the finger-snap cutting of grades I shall shun.

A real model school of course mine will not.

For I'll teach from the letters to geology, And give to poor young folks deprived of high

A chance to know more than they can by book.

O, I love to teach children, each in his own way, And to prepare them for life's work and play.

And each happy day my reward I shall see In the bright, trusting faces that look up to me.

—J.

Sticking Boys to the Farm.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:

So far as I have seen the peanut sellers

are the lambs of the farm, and their

boys may not peddle peanuts, and the

same is true of the preachers and shoe-

makers and railroad men. Why, of all

the occupations of men the farmer alone

has no ladder of the person, and he is

letly left his son should go as far as

I know they have not yet, he is merely

afraid they will go; I cannot understand.

Is it not a matter of common observa-

tion that children are often unfit for the

stalling of their fathers? Bismark's son

is not a Bismark, Lincoln's is anything

but a Lincoln, and so on the world over.

However, my lack of understanding is

not to hinder me from formulating a rem-

edy.

And here it is: Give them farms to stick

to and you will see them stick. Indeed

the pleasure of owning the landscape is such

that many would stick who ought to go,

not being cut out for farmers. There-

fore let us have a law which inserts

between two farms will pry them apart

until there is room for a third farm on

which the boy can set up a home of his

own and there lie the law. "But," you say,

"the boy will not be a farmer." Why, you

divide the land you have already? This

has been done, and will be done again no

doubt; but it is one of the last things the

present owner wants to do, he would most

rather extend his boundaries than re-

duce a callous and roving boy who re-

sists against it and it would be only a tem-

porary relief anyway. I was reading about

the French Canadians in the St. Lawrence

valley. Once the farms were large tracts

fronting on the great river and running

back to the hills but as the prolific race in-

creased they divided and subdivided until

some farms a mile or two long are

now two rods wide. A generation or two

more and there? Fifty years ago the

North American Republic gave it out that

our race had reached its western limit for

the country beyond the Missouri was a

desert region unfit for settlement. To-day

this "desert" has a valuation of twenty-

one hundred millions of dollars. Frozen

mercury, blizzards, cyclones, grasshoppers,

three-year drouths, treacherous plains, alkaline

soil and water, hostile Indians, high

freights, steep interest rates, all these and

more than these were as nothing when

a North American Republic gave it out that

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one hundred

